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Setting the Death Watch.

It is interesting to the philosophic student of human nature to observe the attempts of our esteemed Republican contemporaries to display composure and even a jocund hopefulness in regard to the melancholy events which will take place on Tuesday.

How oft when men are at the point of death liave they been merry.

They know that New York and New Jersey will condemn their party, that the verdict of Massachusetts is likely to be Gullty, and that the jury in Pennsylvania is about evenly divided. But still they try to pluck up spirit and come up to the scratch smiling.

This placidity of demeanor may be simulated, but it is not uncommon under the circumstances. It is fitting that the Republican party should brace itself to face its condemnation just as other criminals have braced themselves to hear sentence pronounced upon their misdeeds. It is too late for the Republican party to repent or to escape; all it can now do is to die game.

On Tuesday it will hear the country condemn it for its long series of rascalities, its crimes against the popular will, its debauchery of the public service, its embezziements of the public moneys. The sentence will be executed a year from this month, a period which will, no doubt, seem unmercifully short to the culprit, but which, in the interests of good government, cannot be

Meanwhile the party will have plenty of time to show its gameness. The death watch will be set on it on Wednesday. From then to next November let it be as stoleal or as sportive as it can. There will be no hope of a reprieve.

Dealing With Crime.

In a paper on the repression of crime, read before the British Social Science Congress a few weeks ago, Mr. HOWARD VINCENT gave drink as the cause of two-tenths of the crimes committed, and immorality as the cause of two-tenths more. Four-tenths, or one-tenth of each, he attributed to defective training, incapacity, evil companionship, and bad temper. Two-tenths remained, assignable to poverty, the difficulty of obtaining employment, the difficulty of retrieving a lost character, the temptations to dishonesty offered by the carelessness of owners of property, and the facilities for disposing of stolen property.

But doubtless drink lies at the bottom of a great proportion of crimes. It is a cause which is generally present, for it induces poverty, weakens and benumbs the moral sense, enfecbles the will power, subverts the disposition, destroys the working capacity, and leads to evil associations. More than all, the victims of drink belong to the class of people with defective organizations, the class from which the criminals are commonly recruited. Most of the other causes at least in the run of cases.

It cannot be denied, however, that crime shows a tendency to increase when men are driven into poverty and to recklessness by the lack of employment for labor. There is now much less crime in this city and State, | bear an occult as well as obvious message. for instance, than there was during the great But idleness provokes drinking, and induces moral perversion rather than directly ineites men to crime. The loss of character, too, drives them into criminal courses far oftener than the loss of work. They have the name, they say, and they may as well have the game. Having lost the respect of their neighbors or employers, or having come under their suspicion, they may lose their selfrespect. Our prison system also breeds a

But, as Mr. HOWARD VINCENT says, "the careless exposure of property places excesthe vender inconvenient questions." If neglect to guard their property may tempt to theft many to whom disnonest appropriacircumstances.

Especially, very young men and boys of good antecedents are often led into crime in that way. But in some great establishments, portable goods, temptations for weak natures exist, no matter how many the precautions against dishonesty. A proportion of loss by theft is assumed, though how much it is the proprietors may not be able to tell. We also w from experience that even managers and agents of banks and of other financial the German empire, is exposed. He would trusts, men high in the Church and in so- fain not see the work of his hands shivered, clety, are not always proof against the

temptations of their places. In view of the many temptations to theft | however, that a trial of strength between offered by employers, and bearing in mind Russia and the Austro-German league is inthat the difficulty of retrieving a lost charneter is one of the leading causes of crime, Mr. HOWARD VINCENT asked. "Would it not be far better if, while justice was vindicated. some means could be found of reforming the character without giving the prison thint?" That is a question which must have occurred | if that country shall be then in the hands of to all just and humane men who have caught any of those employed by them in their first thefts. They he sitate to prosecute the offenders, lest a prison should only drive them irreclaimably to the bad. And yet they know that the thieves ought not to be let off altogether, for then crime would be encouraged, and the disposition to crime might be

strengthened. Mr. VINCENT thinks favorably of the Mussachusetts system of probation for such eriminais. It consists in releasing persons found guilty upon probation when the circumstances of the case appear to justify such a course. Probation is merely the suspension of sentence by the Court, as often practised here, for the purpose of giving the

offenders an opportunity to reform without unishment. Their liberty is conditional on their good conduct, and M they violate the conditions, they can be brought up without formality and sentenced on the previous finding. The Probation Officer of Massachusetts, in his report for 1882, says that eighty-five per cent., or 462 of those put upon probation, had so conducted themselves as to merit approbation and had been honorably discharged. Fifty-one returned to their victous ways and were arrested again, 9 ran away to escape arrest, and 18. having behaved well and been discharged, vere subsequently in court again for offences against the laws. The lapses, however, it will be seen, were comparatively few.

In England, as in New York, the proportion of serious crime has much decreased of late years. In 1882, for instance, there were only 101 more convicts than in 1871, though the population had increased by three and a half millions. The temperance movement, home missions, Board schools, reformatories and industrious schools have had very much to do with this improvement.

In 1880 and 1881, of the four cities Paris had proportionately the most murders and robberies with violence, Berlin the most forgeries. Vienna the most burglaries, and London the most larcenies from the person. London, with more than double the population of Paris, and nearly five times that of Berlin and Vienna, has much fewer capital crimes than those cities. The reason for that, according to Mr. Howard Vincent, is that the certainty of capital punishment is much less in the other cities than in London In Great Britain the proportion of executions to sentences is about 50 per cent., in France less than 46 per cent., in Austria 2 per cent.,

and in Germany one-fifth per cent. The great deterrent is certainty in the infliction of the punishment. Therefore he questioned whother it is not more desirable to substitute for capital nunishment penal service for life-"really for life, not for so many years"-rather than that the certainty of execution should be less than it now is in England. Juries will then be more likely to bring in verdicts in accordance with the evidence, and guilty men who now escape will get their deserts.

He also advocated "the interrogation of prisoners by Judges and magistrates, not by police or counsel," for " in many cases a few juestions would frustrate a miscarriage of ustice."

Bismarck in a Confidential Vein.

Somebody, it seems, has questioned the oracle of Varzin touching the prospect of an Orleanist restoration in France, and the response is said to have been of a discouraging and even derisive tenor. In one of his moods of real or pretended candor, Prince BISMARCK ridiculed, we learn, the preton-sions of the Count of Paris, and denied that there is any chance of their being sanctioned by the French people. These outgivings may mean either that the grim arbiter of Europe is sincerely opposed to a reestablishment of constitutional monarchy in France, or that, secretly desiring it, he has the shrewdness to dissemble, well knowing that an avowal of his true sentiments would by no means commend the ORLEANS princes to the confidence of their countrymen. Which feeling actually prompted the Chancellor's utterance is something which it materially concerns Frenchmen to find out.

BISMARCK, according to his biographer, is the frankest of men, carrying truth telling, indeed, to the verge of offensive bluntness and apparent indiscretion. We are assured that his triumphs over other diplomatists have all hitherto been won through their inability to conceive that a member of their profession should turn his back on its traditional methods, and forego all the conveniences and precious uses of the lie. Heretofore, when BISMARCK has cried Wolf!" that predatory animal has never failed to show himself, but who can say that this time he may not be intending to put the hunters on a false scent? The Prussian RICHELIEU is now the only man unqualified success, and he must be often Sarodilla Schuggs's descriptions which is bill, and for the bill to secure the freedom of of crime given by Mr. Howard Vincent tempted to avail himself of such an enviable rarely found, even in diplomatic literature. privilege. French republicans, therefore may be pardoned if they receive his pro-

business depression which ended in 1880. time has not come for BISMARCK to vote a light breakfast of chocolate and bread, and himself a dividend of deception on the widely-diffused stock of confidence in his veracity; that, in other words, the Chancellor has determined in this instance to tell the truth once more. It would be impossible, no doubt, for Frenchmen to choose any form of government which from his point of view would not be open to some cavil, so that whether he turns his eye on republicans or monarchists, he has cause enough to mutter, 'A plague on both your houses!" If republlean institutions are allowed to stand, it seems plain enough that power will sive temptation in the way of the needy, be- drift into the hands of the uncomcause there are hundreds of traders ready to promising radicals led by CLEMENCEAU. purchase at decimal value without asking in whom the German socialists and the revolutionists all over Europe are there were no receivers of stelen goods disposed to recognize a champion. On the there would, of course, be few thefts. The other hand, whatever sympathies a French carelessness of employers, their ignorance | commonwealth organized on socialistic or of details of their own business, and their even on Jacobin principles might be likely to arouse among the European proletariat, it would be politically an outlaw, totally cut off tion would never have occurred under other | from hope of cooperation or countenance on the part of any European Government. As to the apprehensions of a widespread popular uprising to be provoked by French example, BISMARCK may look upon the danger where there is an almost infinite variety of | threatened from this source as remote, or may think himself strong enough to stifle it,

so long as he holds German workingmen in

the gripe of a huge standing army. For the moment, it is probably a political and not a social peril to which in the forecast of the Chancellor the fruit of his life's labor, like the creation of the first NaPoleon, on the roof of Muscovite invincibility. It is clear, evitable, and the keenest observers do not believe that the collision can be postponed beyond next spring. When the grapple comes, the Northern Empire can look nowhere, save to France, for a coadjutor, but such an ominous conjuncture can be averted radical extremists, for put his trust in men put his regard with fratering apathy. How full, on the other hand, of hazard and dismal misgivings would the situation seem to Bis-MARCK, if, instead of a knot of suspected and detested agitators, a constitutional ruler, allied to every sovereign in Europe and bound by special ties of friendship and interest to the ROMANOFFS, were governing in France? In such circumstances the ill-compacted and unseasoned fabric of the German empire would have to bear the concerted Shock of French and Russian armies, and it

which BISMAROK is counting for support in his extremity, might not be seriously shaken,

and perhaps dissolved. On the whole, we opine that, in his recent discourse upon French politics, Prince Bis-MARCK spoke with his habitual candor; that he has, as he says, no wish to witness the ascendancy of conservative opinions in France; that he views the present situation of that country with much satisfaction, and that the more speedy and complete shall be the triumph of French radicals the more neatly will it further the fruition of his personal designs.

A Superserviceable Sea Dog.

Commodore ROBERT W. SHUFELDT is President of the Naval Advisory Board. The Naval Advisory Board is the jackscrew invented by CHANDLER to force Congress into making appropriations to enable John Roach to build a new navy. SHUFFLDT stands at the lever which works the machine. ROACH stands at the orifice where the money comes out.

SHUFELDT is hot for a new navy now. He believes in the "complete reconstruction of the fleet." Just as fast as Congress can be induced to vote the necessary dollars, the present vessels ought to be condemned, and new ones built in their place.

A few years ago Shufflor's friend Secon ROBESON was in a tight place. The question then was not about building a new navy: it was what Robeson had done with the old navy. This same serviceable old salt came to Robeson's defence, and swore before the WHITTHORNE investigating committee that the navy was all that could be desired by any patriot. Instead of ruining it, Robeson had built it up from a fifth-rate to a second-rate power among the navies of the world:

" Q -To what extent has the efficiency of the navy in creased within the last five years?

SHUPELDY-Within the last five years, and when the present three or four ironclads now under construction are completed-double turreted ironclads-the navi will have been raised from a fifth-rate power, to say t

"Q -Do you think the United States Navy is competent to day to compete with Great Britain, so far as the protection of our harbors and commerce is concerned Saurannt-Yes.

Q -What do you think of the relative merits of the panish and American navies?

SHUFFREDT-I think that in ninety days the American navy could whip Spain out of her boots.

On the character of the vessels which he now wants condemned as fast as possible. and replaced by Roach ships, Secon Robeson's useful Commodore expressed himself very positively:

"I contend that the best ships we have ever built; r navy are built now. The ships we are turning out to day are as fine ships as we ever had in the navy, and as fine ships as there are in the world for our purpos

This testimony was given by Commodore SHUFELDT on February 10, 1876. Between that time and this, more than one hundred and fifteen million dollars have been expended on the navy. If the ships were fine as any in the world then, what ought they to be now?

This is the sort of sea lawyer whose advice Congress will be asked to take at the approaching session.

Minister Scruggs.

We beg leave to introduce the readers of THE SUN to the Hon. WILLIAM SAPODILLA Scruggs, our Minister Resident at Bogota. Mr. Schugos hails from Georgia. His genius for diplomacy was discovered by President ARTHUR. Mr. Scruggs was summoned to Washington from Georgia, was carefull looked over by the President and Mr. FRE LINGHUYSEN, and was forthwith despatched to represent the United States at or near the equator. His salary is \$7,500 a year, which s little enough to pay for a truly tropical zeal in the service of his country.

The remarkable thing about Mr. Schuggs is that he had no sooner arrived at his post, than he set to work writing up the scenery of the Colombian republic, with as much fer vor as if he were an ordinary Consul. A series of his reports is now appearing in consecutive numbers of the magazine estab lished by the Hon. WILLIAM M. EVARTS in Europe who can lie with resplendent and | There is a freshness about the Hon. WILLIAM

Let us accompany Minister Scruggs in his travels through Colombia, while the novelty fessed disapproval of Orleanist schemes with | of his situation and the greatness of his mis a sniff of suspicion, for the responses from sion are still inspiring his graceful pen. We Varzin, like the ambiguous outbreathings of find him at Honda, at the head of steam the Dodona oaks and the Delphic tripod, may navigation on the Magdalena River, starting out for the capital. He informs Mr. FRE-We incline to believe, however, that the LINGHUYSEN that he arose at six o'clock, took

hoped to be on the way by seven: "But beople here take life easy. Servants and guides and muleteers make no note of time, and it is quite use-less to littry them, so that if the traveller gets fairly under way by 10 o'clock he is fortunate

"As he ascends the spur of the Eastern Cordillers there see revealed to him a most enchanting view of the sur ounding country. The atmosphere is singularly clear pure, and exhibarating, and he breathes more deeply an easily. The senses are no longer oppressed by the sultry beats and intoxicating performes of the valley; the limbs recover their wouted elasticity, and the mind seems more clear and active."

In this state of mental elevation and clasticity of leg, Mr. Schuges travels on over the mountains. He sees the "dish-shaped valley of Guaduas, fringed with luxuriant foliage and virgin forests, where reposes the parochial village, with its church steeples reaching upward as if in feeble imitation of the adjacent mountain peaks." On he pushes, "alternating between deep valleys and dizzy mountain peaks," until he is quite

"But to the observant traveller the inconvenience and hardships of the journey are in some measure com-pensated by the varied and captivating scenery. If-passes through a variety of climates within a few hours ride. At one time he is ascending a dizzy steep by a sorf rustic stairway bewn into the rock ribbed p where the air reminds him of a chilly November more ing; a few hours later he is descending to the region of the plantain and the banana, where the aummer never ends, and the rank crops of fruits and flowers chase cac

other in an unbroken circle from January to December.
On the bleak crests he encounters neither tree nor
shrub; a few blades of sedge and the flitting of a few parrows give the only evidences of vegetable or anima life; while in the deep valley, just below, the dense groves of cottonwood and paims are alive with birds of rich and varied plumage, and the air seems loaded with docal results. loral perfumes until the senses fairly ache with their

At Agualarge, says Mr. Schuggs, "we dismiss our faithful mule and take the coach omnibus for the cities of the plain." His ears and finger tips "fairly ache"-not this time with the sweetness of floral perfumes but with the cold-and he feels a "strange numbness" in the legs recently so elastic:

"But the descent to the edges of the plain is rapid, and thin thirty minites we are greated by the clear tright rays of perpetual spring. The ripening wheat fields, fringed by primroses and percantal flowers alternated by green pastured filled with sleek herds of sheep and cattle afford a landscape worthy of the arrist's peach or ie post s suthusiasm.

The people of Bogota talk a dialect which the cars of the Hon. WILLIAM SAPODILLA Schucos, is "a near approach to the rich and sonorous Castillan, once so liquid and harmonious in poetry and song, and so majustic and persuasive in the forum." They raise very good cabbages, which they eat green. The cabbages, however, interest him much less than the mountains, and he is hardly settled in Bogota before we find him

spreading out into three distinct ranges. One of these bending to the northwest, and lowering its creet as a passes the narrow isthmus, loses its grandeur only in the key plains of Alaska. The central range, running northward, comminates in Norm Tolima (the highest peak north of the equator), and soon disappears in the blue waters of the Caribbean: while the third or eastern chain, turning to the right and dipping gracefully toward the rising sun, holds in its lap, at an altitude of nearly 2 miles above the sea level, the magnificent plain on which is situated the Colombian capital."

It is probable that since the time of the Hon. J. MEREDITH READ, the State Department has received no such fine writing as is now contributed to its archives by the Hon W. SAPODILLA SCHUGGS of Georgia. The genius of these two prose poets is distinct. READ's brilliant descriptions were of the intense artificiality of social life at the court of Athens. Schuggs treats of nature, in her most majestic developments, as no other Minister or Consul has done who ever unloaded through the Government Printing Office. His native State should be proud of him. The country should rejoice that \$7,500 a year can command such a glowing pen. We shall watch for further accounts of

Scruggs's ups and downs in the Cordilleras An Erring Parson.

The Independent, which aims to be a religious journal, prints in its last edition an atrocious libel upon good women. The author of it is, we are sorry to say, the Rev. Dr. THEODORE L. CUYLER of Brooklyn, a man of learning, plety, and good intentions but somewhat prene to intemperance of thought and language.

The Rev. Dr. CUYLER now takes it upor himself to warn the public against "The Perils of the Playhouse." By which he loes not mean the dangers of fire in theatres nor the want of sufficient means of exit, but the deadly moral perils that environ those who attend at dramatic entertainments. According to him the young people who go to the theatre de so against the wishes of their parents, or else their mothers are bad women. "No good woman," says he, "wants her sons and daughters there."

If the Rev. Dr. CUYLER wishes to oppose a rational sort of amusement, he is of course, free to do so. Some well-meaning persons agree with him, though it cannot be said that their number is increasing. But when he goes out of his way to make such a mistaken and untrue assertion about women who go to theatres and opera houses, and allow and wish their children to go, he becomes something more than a very narrowminded man, and nothing less than a gratuitous slanderer.

It is superfluous to add that thousands of as good women as the Rev. Dr. CUYLER ever saw are fond of what he calls the playhouse, and bring up their children to the same taste. Dr. CUYLER ought to be ashamed of his anatical and calumnious utterance.

Mr. JOSEPH M. HUTCHINSON of Brooklyn omplains because we don't report the Low meetings in Brooklyn at as great length as we report those of Mr. HENDRIX. Mr. HUTCHINSON thinks that this is inconsistent in a journal which professes to be impartial.

But in this case we make no such profession. THE SUN is not impartial at all as respects these two candidates. It earnestly desires the election of Mr. HENDRIX and the lefeat of Mr. Low. It desires that Mr. HENDRIX may be Mayor of Brooklyn.

Mr. Low is a Republican, Mr. HENDRIX a Democrat. In our judgment the Republican party is unworthy of confidence. It is debauched, corrupt, pernicious. It should be turned out of power everywhere. It should be overthrown, crushed, and dissolved, so that the many good men it still contains may be emancipated and enabled to form nev political affiliations.

No Republican should be elected to be Mayor of Brooklyn. The Republican party must go!

Senator JAMES DALY voted for clean streets, for the Tompkins square bill, for the Tenement House Cigar bill, for the Aqueduct bill, for the Five-cent Fare bill, for the Excise the citizen by removing the obnoxious feature of the Penal Code.

Two years ago John E. Brodsky, then a member of Assembly, was denounced at a meeting of citizens in Cooper Institute for voting against the Street-cleaning bill. He is now running for the Senate against Daty Citizens of the Seventh district favoring un-

clean streets ought to vote for BRODSKY. All others should vote for DALY.

Ex-Gov. Cornell, in his sere and yellow wisdom, steps up to correct the still summertinted young Mayor of Brooklyn, and to say that the national issue is really a very considerable matter in this canvass. It is, indeed: but it is hardly astonishing that the man with an eye on the United States Senate sees the fact more clearly just now than the man who has several years to wait, his friends say, before his personal interest in a national canvass need grow lively.

Democratic voter to Mayor Low on Tuesday: "I've come to put you out."

News that a company of German capitalists is negotiating for vast tracts of redwood timber land in California, for the purpose of carrying the wood to Europe, is creating alarm among thoughtful people in that State. In many parts of the State the value of forests has been proved by experience, and tree planting on a large scale has been begun. The sudden attack on the native forests, therefore, excites more apprehension than it does here where we do not yet comprehend what a desert waste a treeless country may become. Let us have efficient laws to preserve our forests in New York before we have the end experience Protect the North Woods and save the Hudson.

A Brooklyn real estate agent writes to THE Sun that people are not buying houses and lots because the taxes are so high, Under Mayor Low the taxes have been increased.

A vote for any other candidate for Register than JOHN REILLY is a vote for Jacon Hess.

Every voter in the Second Judicial district who desires to maintain and promote the learning, independence, and dignity of the bench will vote for WILLARD BARTLETT for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Mayor Low has not fulfilled his promises. What Brooklyn wants is a Mayor who will reduce the taxes, not increase them. MATTHEW P. BREEN is the Democratic

candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-fourth

nomination is endorsed by the Anti-Monopo-

lists. He is the regular Democratic nominee

for the Senate in the Fifth district, and he

district. He represented the district in 1882, and made a creditable record. Vote for him. The soldiers of the Corcoran Legion join the posts of the Grand Army in praising Col. From the Democratic Register In the Hon. Willard Bartlett of the city of MICHAEL C. MURPHY's military record. His civil record is equally good. He was the only Democrat from this city who denounced the TWEED charter in the Assembly. He killed the Press Gag bill at the last session. He is op

merits the vote of every Democrat in Richmond county and elsewhere within the district. a, by no means certain that, through the ver chinations of Orleanist diplomacy at hands and at Yienna, the triple alliance, on the conditions of the Ecuadorian boundary. He is an enterprising young lawyer, a set the Cordillers combine into one discretize before Democrat, and the right man to you for. MANATTO, MAIL, NOV. 3.—A CARACHAR PACIFIC Sailway freight train, coming cast over the Port Arthur branch, hore down the heavy trestlework at Hawk Lake yesterday, and the entire train, with the exception of the engine, fell into the humanine gorge beneath. No lives were last. The deveragion has prohibited the Voters in Brooklyn's Third Assembly district should put in a ballot for Peren J. Kelly. He is an enterprising young lawyer, a sound tedine of reife on mit preffen for ebille Ledte

THE PENNSYLVANIA CANVASS. WEDDING HIS CLIENT.

an Old Washington Sensation Recalled by

the Marriage of Lawyer Bradley.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.-The marriage of

Joseph H. Bradley and Mary Harris has re-

called a Washington sensation of twelve years

ago. In the spring of 1865 Miss Mary Harris, who had come here from the West

one afternoon visited the Treasury Depart-ment in search of Mr. A. J. Burroughs. She

passed into the corridor on the second floor, and near the door of the Secretary's office Mr.

Mr. Barroughs turned as if to go away, when

folds of her dress and fired, the shot taking ef-

feet, and Burroughs died soon afteward. Miss

Harris was taken into custody, and the only

AN ENOCH ARDEN ROMANCE.

A Husband Long Mourned as Dead Return

to Find IIIs Wife a Widow.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 .- Forty-two years ago

William Anderson lived on a farm near Barnes

ville, Belmont county. In 1842 he was married

to Miss Mary English. They lived happily to

gother for twolve-years, and in that time eight

children were born to them. In 1853 Anderson

took the California gold fever then raging in

the States, and started on an overland journey

to make his fortune, leaving his wife and chil-

dren behind. At first he communicated with

his wife, and sent her money, but as the years

passed by letters ceased to come, and he was

mourned as dead. During all these years the

wife worked hard to support the helpless chil-

rroughs met her. A few words followed, and

Democrate Closing an Active and Aggressive Campaign-Confident of Victory.

BRADFORD, Nov. 3 .- The Democratic party is just about closing the most active campaign made in this State in what is known as ever made in this State in what is known to Governor, members of the Legislature or Congressman, and few county officers to b d. What promised to be a very sluggish canvass developed recently into one of unpre cedented energy. The meeting here last night addressed by ex-Gov. Curtin, Senator Kennedy Candidate Taggert, and Chairman Hensel, was one of the most remarkable ever held in this part of the State. Curtin spoke for an hour and forty minutes. When he closed, the audi ence, which packed the building, was larger than when he began, and the people rose in a body and gave him three cheers. Chairman Hensel followed him in a speech which held the unflagging attention of the audience until nearly midnight. The Republican candidates. when here a short time ago, had hardly two hundred persons at their meeting, and evinced no enthusiasm. This contrast has been noted in nearly every other part of the State during

fect, and Burroughs died soon afteward. Miss Harris was taken into custody, and the only reasons that could be ascertained for the shooting were that the engagement made by Burroughs to marry Miss Harris had been broken by him, which fact worked upon the mind of the latter to such an extent that she felt the only reparation left her would be his doubt.

Subsequently she was indiced for murder, and on the 7th of July following the trial came on before Justice Wylie, the Hon. Daniet W. Voornees and Joseph H. Bradley appearing as her counsel. The defence was temporary insanity, and after a sitting of fourteen days, the jury rendered a verdlet of not gullty. The announcement was received with applaues, and Miss Harris, in the general excitement, threw her arms around Mr. Bradley and kissed him. Later she was committed to the insane asylum, where she remained some time, and then was released. Afterward she was recommitted, and subsequently discharged as cured. Since the second release her mental condition has been much improved. During the times she was conflued in the asylum, and since her discharge, Mr. Bradley has evinced a deep interest in her and been watchful of her welfare. Indeed, he took so much interest that he became her ardent admirer and wanted to marry ber. He made known to Miss Harris his desire, and after some remonstrance she gave her consent to become Mrs. Bradley. Next the subject

He made known to Miss Harris his desiro, and after some remenstrance she gave her consent to become Mrs. Bradley. Next the subject was broached to his children, and here strong objections were raised against the marriage. His age was referred to, he being 82 years old, and contrased with hers, which is about 45. He was thought to be too old to contrast marriage and his children believed that they could provide him with all the attentions and comforts he night require, and opposition was manifested to his bringing a wife into the house. To all arguments Mr. Bradley was obdurate. He had determined to marry Miss Harris, and opposition would avail nothing. So matters went on, and Mr. Bradley, old as he is, made a journey to Philadelphia alone, and there on Wednesday last was united in wedlock with Miss Harris. He returned here the following day, and yesterday was attending to his business as usual. Mr. Bradley is the oldest practitioner at the bar of this District,

the canvase.

An other services of the content of t wife worked hard to support the holpless children. They grow to maturity—live daughters and three sens—and they all won respectable positions in society.

Believing her husband dead, Mrs. Anderson consented to marry Josse Fowler, whose death was announced a few weeks ago. Before the second marriage, which occurred about eighteen months ago, she was wise enough to obtain a diverce from her first husband. One of her sons, deorge Anderson, even when a child, believed that his father was not dead, and often said that when he became a man he would go and search for him. Eight years ago he went to Idaho to better his fortunes, but also with the hope of meeting his father. His faith was not misplaced, for in March last he found his father, and they have been living together over since.

JAY GOULD'S TOMB

A Simple and Impressive Structure in

The Gould mausoleum in Woodlawn Ceme-

tery is so far on the way to completion that on

Thursday last the final roof slab was set in

place. Work on the interior decoration has

and massiveness. Its form is that of an Ionic

in width. The structure is wholely of finely

hammered Westerly granite, without a single

HEADLONG FROM A TRAIN.

Journeying from New York.

laughter of Dr. Kellogg of Washington and wife of th

ion. She, her daughter Aline, need 18 years, and

er and her children had only arrived

gother ever since. A few days ago the father and son returned to Ohio. Mr. Anderson visits his children near the home of his wife, who is now in mourning for her second husband, but he has not entered her house, although he has conversed with her in the presence of mutual friends. He is described as a fine-looking man. THE CASE OF CAPT. J. P. WALKER. An Interesting Statement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur: Will you be so good as to give the following statement place is your columns, for the sake of fair play and good govern ment? While it may at first eight appear a simple per-sonal grievance, yet if it was only so, I would forever hold my peace; but if such things can be done to me with impunity, there is no reason that I can see why the may not become the rule, and the army be made kingly Government. But I will present facts and let those who are interested judge for themselves

After more than twenty years' service in the regular army, in all grades up to my present one of Captain, I have been forced to appeal to the untile for protection and the aid and assistance necessary to enable me to obtain my rights. Within the limits I can ask, or you allow, it will be very difficult to explain all the whys and wherefores of the case. Briefly, I have been four times confined illegally in the Government Hospital for the Insane, and after exhausting every means in my power to obtain a proper release, I was forced to make my escape; which did with a view to getting friends to aid into in securing an interview with the Secretary to Wor, to endeavor to obtain an equitable settlement of my case.

and the in securing an interview with the Secretary of Myr, to encleaver to obtain an equitable settlement of my case.

While engaged in such effort I was arrested by the no-lice of Washington and returned to the hospital. This willows proper warrant or just cause. Finding my situation still more intolerable, if possible, I again effected my scape on the 9th of the present month and came to New York, tristing that I could find friends who would all my states and prove that America had all me to maintain my rights, and prove that America had all me to maintain my rights, and prove that America had all me to maintain my rights, and prove that America had all me to maintain my rights, and prove that America had an income to the maintain my rights, and far an expect upon my pay to support myself and family, have new stopped all pay (about three months due), and far increasing either so to work (which the War Dehartment may attempt to make appear as described or ask for assignate to obtain that which is due pay. All know that it is difficult for one mai, and like a simple line officer of the army, to maintain himself, however just his claims, against the whole power of the War Dehartment, and it seems the whole power of the War Dehartment and it seems the whole shower of the War Dehartment and it seems the whole shower of the war beginned that it seems the hard been made, not only and so many false statements have been made, not only and so many false statements have been made, not only and so many false statements have been made, not only and so many false statements have been made, not only and so many false statements have been made, not only and so many false statements have been made, not only and so many false statements have been made in our of military law. And yet without orms or justifying cause 1 am frequel worse than the visite criminal. Every right which I value I have teen departed of.

It seems I have no recourse outside of congress, and I herefore appeal to those who may have the dear and I

friendess, and had I not an tron constitution I would have been either killed outright or made a raving mad man in fact.

It seems I have no recourse outside of Congress, and I therefore appeal to those who may have the means and therefore appeal to those who may have the means and the right and the rights of an American citizen, and the principles of the constitution to furnish me material aid to enable me to have until I can obtain a settlement with the War Department, or until can obtain a settlement with the War Department, or until the other control of the control of the constitution to the control of the city Post Office, or address took who care to aid me can communicate with me from the control of the city Post Office, it and the choose tell out in street or The Sys office. Those who choose tell out in street or The Sys office. Those who choose tell out in street or The Sys office. Those who choose tell out in street or The Sys office. Those who choose tell out aftered to the city Post Office, and a street of the country. I have no real estate or in the service of the country. I have no real estate of the service of the country. I have no real estate of the and squity to sid me.

Captain Third U. S. Cayairy.

The Richmond County Bar for Mr. Bartlett. From the Richmond County Democrat. We, the undersigned, members of the bar nd residents of Richmond county, heartily endorse the emination of Mr. Willard Bartlett for Justice of the upreme Court as in him we believe will be found a udge who will administer the high duties of his office

Wm A. W. Stewart,
Henry A. Raweliffe,
W. S. Horry A. Raweliffe,
Theo. C. Vernelle,
Perchail O. Ulliman,
R. E. Robinson,
Thomas W. Filzgerald,
Nathaniel Marsh,
Incoder Fram,
E. Beach Crowell,
J. Travis King,
W. A. toilling, Jr.,
John Cross,
Affred De Groot,
John Cross,
Alley denreach. Stephen D. Stephens. Geo. J. Greenfield, George Gallager, A. H. Boardman, Charles E. Taylor, J. D. Van Hoevenberg, John A. Shea, John A. Shea Walter T. Fillott, Daniel H. Fitzgernid, ingustice Prentice Lichard L.H. Pinch, ohn J. Kenney, idney F. Rawson, Sidney F. Raws. S. J. Wyeth, Wm. J. Powers.

aithfully and well.

does received in private audience the Thakors Saheb or King of State of Goudal in the province of Cattywar, India. His Holiness talked with the Prince for about a quarter of an hour, showing himself well acquainted with the history and geography of the Frince's province.

Mr. Bartlett in Westchester.

ooklyn, the Democracy of the Second Judicial district west candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of which may party might feel justly proud Starting in tegrity a profound knowledge of law keen sense o stice and equity, a clear head and unbrased mind ar posed to the prison contract system. His the qualifications which he pussesses and which he will bring in the discharge of his duties upon the bruch The district is a Democratic one, and Mr. Bartlett's ins orny will be large

A Train Falling Into a Gorge. Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 3.—A Canadian Pacific

The young light is 18 years old, and travels accompanied by Major Hancock of the indian army. The Prince will seem mount the throne. He failer died in 1870. The Prince is a Brahmin. Not the Genuine Theonderoga Article. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The perso calling himself the Ethan Allen, Republican can limite for State Senator in the Tanhalistrict is not a Cambion of the Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame of that family. I am the only surviving grand singlet of Kelma Allen of Revolutionary family on Kelma Allen of Revolutionary family on Ethan Allen of Revolutionary family surviving grand.

Services, Nov. 4. Ethan Allen, 9/2 Pine st.

The Pops Receives a High Casto Brahmio.

ROME, Oct. 23.—On Sunday, the 21st, his Holi-

A Real Estate Agent's View.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur: I hope To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SH': I hope for the start that the main cause of the start time in the real relate market in Broadityn is keylor flow's increase of taxes and his proposition for the main form in the real relate market in Broadityn for the start time of th

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

It is no longer necessary for a man to get married in order to know what to do with his evenings. New York now so teems with the means and appliances for gaslight recreation that the only difficulty lies in what the French call the embarrassment of choice. Musical, dramatic, philosophical, poetlo, and ecclesiastical outhusiasts can all gratify their tastes and their fancies-a full purse being the only india. pensable condition.

The war of the impresaries still continues.

with no prospect of abatement, and the adherents of the rival houses grow almost as fleres as their chiefs. It looks now as if it might secome a case of the Kilkenny cats, as the forces are too evenly balanced to allow of an easy victory to either party, and both must ultimately come to grief. Indeed, one opera company is enough for any Angle-Saxon community, as has been abundantly proved in London, where, in spite of the large moneyed and aristocratic classes, Italian opera has always been more or less of a losing business, Laporte, one of the first managers of Her Majesty's Theatre, never paid any one but him. elf and his singers, and died largely in debt. And the same may be recorded of pretty nearly all his successors. The war of the red and yellow hangings also raged florcely in London during one season, when the rich crimson curtains of the Queen's Theatre were replaced by new ones of pale yellow. English women protested against the colorless, unartistic background for their complexions and diamonds, precisely as the New York ladies do now, and with equal reason. If opera goers were all musicians r even lovers of music, the superb scenic effects at the Metropolitan would cover up all decorative defects, but in this country this is seldom or never the case. A pleasant evening at the opera with nine Americans out of ten means lights, music, pretty women, and "lots of men." If Lander's Band were playing in the proscenium it would answer all the purpose with the average New York audience and would afford bettor opportunities for social intorcourse

On Monday both houses showed a meagre

attendance. The first appearance of Mr. Ir-ving, however, accounted for this. On Wedceday the familiar airs of "Il Trovatore" drow a large audience to the Academy, and the proscentum boxes looked quite like old times. The Belmont and Cutting boxes were both well filled. In Mr. Von Hoffman's box were Miss Lucy Frelinghuysen. Mrs. Griswold Gray, Mr, and Mrs. Sackett, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Neilson, Miss Hannah Maria Townsend, and Mr. Montant, Mrs. Antonio Terry chaperoned Miss Mimi Smkh and Miss Ella Leroy. Mrs. Paran Stavens and Miss Fellowes occupied Mrs. Ster vens's box, and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Winthrop, and Mr. Dudley Winthrop were also among the audience. On the same evening Nilsson and Capoul, in "Mignon," drew to the Metropolitan Mrs. Robert Goolet, who looked superbly in black lace and diamon's; Mrs. Gornellus and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, also in black, for which sombre draperies the tea-colored hangings are again responsible; Mr. Jay Gould, with the adies of his family; Mr. James R. Keene, Mr. Cyrus Field and Miss Field, Mrs. and Miss Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Gorard, Mr. and Mrs. Haven, and the Misses Gilbert. The appearance of the house was not improved by the preponderance of black dresses, and the rich cardinal red of Mrs. Frederic Nellson's costume was a pleasant relief to the eye. Full dress, with uncovered neck and arms, seems to be the rule this winter among the ladies, but with all due deference for the London fashion in this respect, refined taste must give the preference to a style of dress that is at least a screen as well as an ornament. Of private entertainments there have been

none during the week with the exception of weddings, which go on forever and with unvarying, monotonous regularity. Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Marié to Mr. Morgan Gibbos Barnewell, which will take place on Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock, in Zion Church. Cards have also been issued for the vedding of Miss Henrietta Graham Meyer to Mr. Francis Underhill on the same day as Miss Marie's, but at Calvary Church, at 2% o'clock,

The engagement of Miss Daisy Beeckman, daughter of the late Gilbert Beeckman, a sister of Mrs. Louis Lorillard, to Mr. Campbell White Steward, a son of Mr. John Steward and grandson of the late Campbell P. White, has been recently announced.

An engagement between Miss Colman, sister of Mrs. Archibald Rogers, and Mr. Henry S. Glover has also taken place.

been begun. The structure is impressive by An immense number of church dignitaries. reason of its simplicity, harmony of design, lixture of the laity, were pouring into Trinity Rectory about 10 o'clock on temple, raised on a platform three steps above the level of the sward surrounding it. The Tuesday evening last, the occasion being a reception given by the Rev. Dr. Dix to the new workmen say that the foundation of the plat-Assistant Bishop of the diocese. form is a mass of concrete, that makes it practically a single stone eight feet in thickness by

Among those who will shortly sail for distant hores to the great regret of many who will be thirty-six or more in length, and twenty-eight left behind is the pretty Miss Lina Post, daughter of Mrs. Jotham Post of Paris, who has been spending the summer in Lenox with her aunt, Mrs. Henri Braëm. It was hoped by Miss Post's brigade of admirers that she would remain and be one of the bolles of New York this winter; but Paris has its attractions, and

she has decided to go back. The frequency of accidents in the hunting field, and the well-known fact that girls in this country grow pale and haggard, instead of fresh and blooming, in exact proportion to the number of meets that they attend during the season, have brought many sensible physicians to the conclusion that the hunting field is no place for women. Moderate and safe horseback exercise is unobjectionable in every way, but tearing at breadneck speed over a stiff country, leaping fences and ditches, and taking head over heels croppers at least two or three times in every season, is a risky amusement for all women, but especially so for Americans, whose delicate fibro and highly irritable nervous temperaments make them peculiarly liable to injury from this kind of excitement. The women of France and England are made of different stuff, and they ride over a better country, and never attempt to combine dancing or other society enjoyments with their hunting pleasures. Parents and guardians have so little influence over the maidens of the present day that they probably remonstrate in vain; but if the young ladies could get a candid expression of opinion from the men they would probably find, halled with acclamation

The death of Mrs. Charles W. Gould, the only daughter of Mr. Edward N. Dickerson, carries career. These natural endowments were guided and sudden death, while it leaves many sore and aching hearts, leaves also a bright and

beautiful example to all who knew her. The death, at the early age of 14, of Mr. Christian Herter, the younger of the Herter brothers, who have done so much to embellish the homes of our wealthy citizens is also a serious loss to New York society. Mr. Herter was an artist in his business, and fatterly had entirely given up upholatory and calanctmaking for a more congenial field of labor. In the higher walks of design he was no mean pro-

hammered Westerly granite, without a single band or panel or other surface that is polished. Thirty graceful columns, eleven feet high by thirteen inches in diameter, surround the mausoleum and add to the support of its massive roof. Space for twenty bedies is afforded within. In the front of the tomb will be a bronze door of Grecian design, pierced so as to afford a view of the interior. A window representing a choir of angels will occupy the space now left in the rear wall. It is understood that the inner walls will be of delicately sinded marbles, arranged so as to present simple and pleasing effects.

No brick or metal is employed in the construction of the tomb excepting the bronze doors and the necessary lead in the window. It stands in the centre of a circular plot of three or four acres on the highest ground in the cemetery in Lawa avenue, near Central avenue, and is surrounded only by grass, not a single tree or shrub as yet rising on this ground. Mrs. Gibbs's Efforts to Kill Herself while BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Gibbs, late Medical Inspector Benjamin F. Gibs, who was at-tached to the Mediterranean fleet, was found yesterday afternoon between the tracks of the Philadelphia, Wil-mington and Baitimore Rairend in an insensible condionly son, George, 13 years old, were returning from New York on the limited express train, due at Union Sta-tion at 2.50 o'clock in the afternoon. The mother and her children had only arrived in this country Thursday from Trieste. Austria, where country Thursday from Trieste. Austria, where has a find on Sept. 9, 1882, and where his family resided after his death until their departure for the United States. Mrs. 6163a, who suffered much from melanchoin after the death of her instead was on her way to Washington. Her father and Col. A. F. Rockwell, hispector of Buildings of Washington was on her way to Washington. Her father and to d. A. F. Rockwell, hispector of Buildings of Washington was to her her was the depth in that city. On the training the strain excited the apprehension of her children by her strains excited the apprehension of her children his her strains excited the apprehension of her children his was the consensual to the control of the control

the enforcement of any law of nature or society that would exclude women from the pleasures and perils of the hunt.

grief to a household of loving relatives, and makes a gap in many social, literary, and charitable circles of which she was an important member. Mrs. Gould inherited from her father, Mr. Dickerson, the large brain power and indomitable strength of will which has distinguished him throughout his professional

and developed by the largest educational advantages, and by the cultivation of all feminine graces and accomplishments. Her energy expended itself in many noble and charitable works and her influence was always exerted in the direction of truth, honesty, and uprightness. She was a woman of most sweet and gracious manners, and greatly beloved in the large circle of intimate friends to whom she was so fondly attached. Herearly